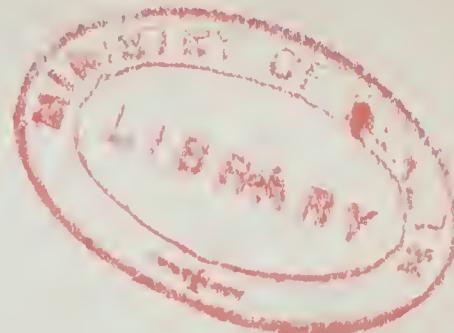


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BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1938

By
ALFRED E. WALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY.



With the Compliments
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Swinton, Lancs.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1938



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BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

List of Members of the Town Council
31st December, 1938.

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman A. T. CORNS, J.P.*

Deputy Mayor:

Alderman P. W. Potts, J.P., C.C.

Alderman E. Alston.

Alderman W. S. MYCOCK, J.P.

Alderman J. Bradley.

Alderman R. Porter.

Alderman J. Sumbland.†

Councillor W. Alderson.

Councillor Frances Kerby.

Councillor C. E. Ashton.

Councillor Canon E. T. Kerby,
M.C., M.A.

Councillor J. Betley.

Councillor J. T. Lindley.

Councillor J. J. Crane.

Councillor F. McGurk.

Councillor J. E. Crawshaw.

Councillor A. Morris.

Councillor Mrs. E. F. Crompton.

Councillor D. Ogden.

Councillor T. F. Crossfield.

Councillor W. H. Plumb.

Councillor J. Fitzgerald.

Councillor A. G. Pollitt.

Councillor S. Hales.

Councillor S. Stout.

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Inman.‡

Councillor E. Whitehead.

Councillor J. H. Jones.

Co-opted Members of the M. & C. W. Committee:

Mrs. E. Fletcher.

Mrs. H. Bradley

Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. M. Tyldesley.

Mrs. M. Waite.

Mrs. E. Kirkman.

Mrs. A. Aldred.

*Chairman of the Health Committee.

†Chairman of the Housing Committee.

‡Chairman of the M. & C.W. Committee.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

ALFRED E. WALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:

(Part time)

SYBIL MARTYN-JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon:

W. BAKEWELL, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspectors:

Chief Inspector: P. E. BERRY, M.S.I.A., (a.b.)

L. A. MARSHALL (a)

A. S. KERSHAW, M.S.I.A. (a)

(Resigned 9/3/38)

J. B. BROWN, M.S.I.A. (g.b.)

A. GILLIBRAND, M.S.I.A. (g.b.)

(Commenced 1/8/38)

School Nurses:

Miss M. J. METHVEN (d.f.)

Miss E. BANKS (e.f.)

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss C. M. RATCLIFFE (c.e.f.)

(Resigned 23/7/38)

Miss M. B. MILLS (c.e.f.)

Miss E. J. THOMAS (c.e.f.)

Miss E. A. ATHERTON (c.e.f.)

Miss E. WARD (c.e.f.)

(Commenced 12/12/38)

Clerical Staff:

C. G. TOMLINSON (Chief Clerk).

J. E. FLOWERS.

Miss D. HOLLINSHEAD.

Miss M. BRAY. One Vacancy.

Specialist Officers:

Ophthalmic Surgeon :	GORDON RENWICK, M.B., C.M.
Orthopaedic Surgeon :	ROBERT OLLERENSHAW, M.D. F.R.C.S.
Aural Surgeon :	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.
Obstetrician :	W. R. ADDIS, M.D.
Anæsthetist :	J. O'GRADY, L.A.H.
Orthopaedic Nurse and Masseuse :	Miss I. W. MOUNSEY, C.S.M.M.G. S.R.E., S.R.N

Consultants:

Difficult Labour :	W. R. ADDIS, M.D.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	D. DOUGALL, M.D. WILLIAM FLETCHER SHAW, M.D., together with Drs. Addis and Dougall.

Notes:

- (a) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Holds the New Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Holds the Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) State Certified Midwife.
- (f) State Registered Nurse.
- (g) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SWINTON.

June 1939.

To HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Borough during 1938, this being my first complete year as your Medical Officer of Health.

The population of the area continues to grow, the Registrar General's mid-year estimate being 40,360, an increase of 670 over the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 15.0 per thousand of the population as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales. The Crude Death Rate of 10.7 was below the Death Rate for the country as a whole (11.6) but the "Comparable" Death Rate of 12.8 was higher; it represents, however, a substantial reduction from the figure for 1937. More than 45% of the deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age. The Infant Mortality Rate was 56 per thousand live births as compared with 53 for England and Wales.

It is gratifying to record that only one maternal death occurred during 1938, as against 8 during the previous year.

Slum Clearance and rehousing continued to play an important part in the Department's activities during 1938. Altogether 746 persons were rehoused from clearance areas and individual unfit houses, and 133 houses were demolished. The abatement of over-crowding also received attention. Details of this work are given in Section IV.

Turning to the question of notifiable infectious diseases, the year was remarkable for the high incidence of diphtheria. Notifications in respect of this disease totalled 175 as compared with 68 for the

previous year, the cases being wide-spread throughout the Borough. The most careful investigations by the officers of the Department failed to trace these cases to any common source. The prevalence of diphtheria in the Borough and neighbouring districts emphasises the need for systematic immunisation against the disease, not only to safeguard the health of young children but also on account of the economy in hospital maintenance charges which may be anticipated.

There were two important extensions in the field of Maternity and Child Welfare. The first of these was the establishment of a Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic and the appointment of Dr. Addis as Consultant Obstetrician. The second was the arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, by which the Emergency Maternity Unit attached to the Hospital became available for Swinton and Pendlebury cases.

The overcrowding at the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics increased considerably and stressed the inadequate and unsuitable nature of the accommodation at the Central Clinic, where the average attendances per session were 27.5 and 158 respectively. It is impossible for all these people to receive the attention which they have a right to expect and under present conditions any campaign to encourage the use of the health services will only lead to further overcrowding and ultimately defeat its own object. This tendency is already shown by the fall in the number of post-natal attendances during 1938; yet the Ministry of Health Report on an investigation into maternal mortality states: "The development of post-natal services . . . is a matter of urgent necessity." In this connection I would point out that any further increase in the number of sessions will inevitably involve consideration of the question of an increase in staff.

Furthermore, the transfer of the headquarters of the Public Health Department to the new Town Hall in September rendered the administration and co-ordination of the services a more difficult task. It is sincerely hoped that the provision of a modern and adequate Central Clinic, conveniently situated in close proximity to the Town Hall, will be undertaken in 1939.

Mr. Kershaw and Nurse Ratcliffe, who obtained posts elsewhere, resigned in March and July respectively, and were replaced by Mr. Gillibrand and Nurse Ward.

The international crisis of September 1938 and the necessity for civil defence measures placed a severe strain on the staff of the Department and added to the administrative difficulties. Three members of the inspectorial staff, Messrs. Marshall, Brown and Gillibrand, were sent to the Anti-Gas School at Preston to be trained as L.A.G.C. Instructors for Air Raid Precautions work. Since then Mr. Marshall has also obtained the A.R.P.S. Certificate following an intensive course of training at the Air Raid Precautions School, Easingwold. To the multifarious duties which have been laid on the shoulders of the Public Health Authorities, much of the work of Air Raid Precautions must now be added. The setting-up of the requisite organisation involves considerable additional work and it has been necessary to obtain temporary assistance in the Department to cope with the situation.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems put before them in connection with the Health of the Borough, the medical practitioners for their willing support, Mr. Berry, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable co-operation and assistance, and the staff of the Department for their loyalty and zeal.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED E. WALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION I
STATISTICAL SUMMARY, Etc.

Statistical Summary, etc.

Area of the District in Acres	3,363
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, Midsummer, 1938)						40,360

Number of Inhabited Houses at 31st December, 1938, according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	12,062
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£227,701
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1937-38)					...	£842

		Total	M.	F.	
Registered Live Births : Legitimate	...	598	309	289	
Illegitimate	...	8	4	4	
		606	313	293	

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	15·0
Still-births	...	24	13	11
Still-birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	38
Deaths	...	430	226	204
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	10·7
Comparable Death-rate	...	...	...	12·8
Maternal Deaths : Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	1·58
Other puerperal causes	...			
Total	...			

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants	...	34	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	56
Legitimate infants	...	32	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	...	53
Illegitimate infants	...	2	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	...	250
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	73	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	2	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	3	

COST OF SERVICES.

The following figures relating to the cost of the Health Services administered by the Public Health Department have been taken from the Abstract of Accounts of the Borough Treasurer for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

					Expen- diture	Income
					£	£
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	3403	798
School Medical Services	...	...	...	...	3321	13
Public Health :						
Prevention of Disease	...	...	...	...	290	17
Treatment of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	2908	330
Collection and Disposal of Refuse		...	...	...	6806	748
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	195	11
Prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs					78	—
House Drainage	...	...	...	...	59	5
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	514	—
Administration, etc.	...	...	...	...	3173	888
					£20747	£2810

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury for 1938 was 40,360, which shows an increase of 670 over his estimate for the previous year. The natural increase in population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, for the same period was 176.

The population figure of 40,360 has been used in this Report for the calculation of birth-rates, death-rates, etc.

Deaths:

During the year to which this report relates, 362 deaths were registered in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury. Of these 120 were deaths of persons not ordinarily resident in the district, 109 having occurred at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital Pendlebury. In addition, 188 residents of the Borough died in various places outside the district, so that the aggregate deaths from the population of the district was 430, giving a death rate of 10.7 per 1,000. The death-rate for the year 1937 was 12.2 per thousand of the population.

A tabulation of the deaths of the district in the various diseases, sex, age and ward distribution appears on pages 20 and 21 of this Report.

Of the total of 430 deaths, 34 were of infants under one year of age, the resultant infantile mortality rate being 56 per 1,000 live births. The number for the previous year was 34 and the rate 61 per 1,000 births.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death ; the deaths thus registered ; and the corresponding death-rates per 1,000 population were :

Heart disease ...	... caused	95	deaths or	2·6	per 1,000	residents.
Cancer ...	... ... „	73	„ „	1·8	„ „	
Senility ...	... ... „	45	„ „	1·1	„ „	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	„ „	20	„ „	0·5	„ „	

TABLE 1.
WARD VITAL STATISTICS—1938

Ward	Population		Notified Births.		Deaths		Infantile Deaths	
	Census 1931	Estimate 1938	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Victoria Park	5947	4879	75	15.4	50	10.2	1	13
Old Park	...	6404	9404	135	14.4	82	8.7	9
Moorside	...	5847	7852	126	16.0	75	9.6	7
Newtown	...	4865	5374	65	12.1	67	12.5	4
Market	...	4643	3779	61	16.1	57	15.1	7
East	...	5055	5470	68	13.5	49	9.0	2
Clifton	...	2796	3602	53	14.7	50	13.9	4
Totals	...	35557	40360	583	14.4	430	10.7	34
								58

Note.—The rates for births and deaths are per thousand population; the infantile death rates per thousand births.

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES,
AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1938.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 126 GREAT TOWNS AND 148
SMALLER TOWNS.

	England and Wales	126 County and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Swinton and Pendle- bury
Rates per 1,000 population					
Births :—					
Live ...	... 15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	15.0
Still ...	... 0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.59
Deaths :—					
All Causes ...	... 11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	10.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	... 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox ...	... 0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Measles ...	... 0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05
Scarlet fever ...	... 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Whooping Cough ...	... 0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Diphtheria ...	... 0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.15
Influenza ...	... 0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07
Notifications :—					
Smallpox ...	... 0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	... 2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	3.42
Diphtheria ...	... 1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	4.34
Enteric fever ...	... 0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02
Erysipelas ...	... 0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.52
Pneumonia ...	... 1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.97
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	57	56
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	5.0
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0.89				—
Others ...	2.19	Not	Available		1.65
Total ...	3.08				1.65
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (<i>i.e.</i> , Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0.86	Not	Available		—
Others ...	2.11				1.58
Total ...	2.97				1.58
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever ...	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	8.82
Puerperal pyrexia ...				15.46	

TABLE III
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Causes of Death	SEX		Age Distribution												Wards			Non-Resid'nts												
	Totals.	All Ages	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Measles	3	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	1	—
6. Influenza	—	—
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	2	8
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	1
10. Other tuberculous diseases	15	—
11. Syphilis	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	6	—
14. Diabetes	1	—
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	2	3
16. Heart disease	10	—
17. Aneurysm	—	3
18. Other circulatory diseases	1	—

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
19. Bronchitis	11	11	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	12	—			
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	15	9	6	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	6	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
21. Other respiratory diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22. Peptic ulcer	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9		
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
24. Appendicitis	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27. Other digestive diseases	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	—	—	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Other puerperal causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31. Congenital debility: premature birth malformations, etc.	25	16	9	—	—	15	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28		
32. Senility	45	23	22	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
33. Suicide	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
34. Other violence	—	—	14	3	11	—	14	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35. Other defined diseases	—	—	33	17	16	—	1	23	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26			
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
TOTALS	430	226	204	1	25	183	34	4	5	9	10	17	22	53	92	117	77	50	82	75	67	57	49	50	113	7

TABLE IV.
STATISTICS OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Deaths	Death Rate	Births	Birth- rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Number of Cases			
								Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever
1919	30,600	382	12.4	550	17.9	54	98.1	1	324	22	3
1920	30,900	383	12.4	647	20.9	67	103.5	—	252	48	2
1921	31,580	347	11.0	634	20.0	48	75.0	2	112	52	7
1922	31,780	352	11.0	604	19.0	46	76.0	1	90	24	1
1923	32,000	396	12.4	544	17.0	57	104.0	—	127	25	4
1924	32,660	407	12.5	518	15.8	63	121.0	—	70	21	2
1925	33,400	345	10.4	494	14.7	37	72.0	2	72	20	7
1926	33,820	363	10.7	499	14.7	43	84.0	1	58	11	3
1927	34,750	350	10.1	424	12.2	32	68.0	1	93	14	1
1928	34,010	360	10.5	476	13.9	37	71.0	—	164	12	1
1929	34,370	447	13.0	456	13.3	42	89.0	—	112	29	6
1930	35,233	397	11.3	473	13.4	31	68.4	—	45	33	2
1931	33,170	389	11.8	468	13.6	30	66.0	—	85	32	1
1932	34,675	378	10.9	469	13.5	20	42.6	—	71	45	5
1933	38,300	426	11.3	522	13.8	28	53.0	—	103	156	4
1934	38,400	480	12.5	568	14.7	41	72.0	2	99	136	1
1935	38,740	419	10.8	545	14.0	32	58.0	1	74	63	16
1936	38,980	435	11.1	594	15.2	32	53	2	132	82	6
1937	39,690	488	12.2	555	13.9	34	61	—	118	68	6
1938	40,360	430	10.7	606	15.0	34	56.0	—	138	175	1

SECTION II
GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

The Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury is well served in regard to general hospital accommodation, and a list of voluntary hospitals, together with the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury patients attending during the past two years, is contained in Table V. In addition to the total amount stated in the Table in respect of annual subscriptions, the Council also pays £50 per annum to the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities, and £25 to each of the two Nursing Associations in this area.

1. Infectious Diseases:

Provision for the isolation and nursing of infectious diseases is made at Astley Sanatorium by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, of which the Swinton and Pendlebury Corporation is a constituent authority. Important additions and alterations to this Hospital were completed at the beginning of 1938, including two new cubicle blocks, operating theatre, Medical Superintendent's house and laboratory. There are now 112 beds for cases of infectious disease and 18 beds for smallpox cases.

2. Maternity:

There is no maternity hospital in this district, but the Manchester and District hospitals are available. The majority of maternity cases are admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and this Council has a scheme for the admission of patients to this hospital at reduced fees. Other maternity hospitals to which Swinton and Pendlebury patients are admitted are Hope Hospital, Salford; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; and maternity homes in neighbouring areas. Cases of puerperal pyrexia are admitted to Astley Sanatorium.

3. Children:

Arrangements exist between this Council and the authorities concerned for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and the treatment of Orthopædic defects at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

A cot is maintained in the Duchess of York Babies' Hospital by this Authority at an annual cost of £156.

4. Tuberculosis:

There is no provision within the district other than the beds reserved for tubercular conditions at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. Notified cases requiring institutional care are sent to one of the County Council Sanatoria.

5. Other Hospital Provisions:

Table V on page 28 contains the names of hospitals to which this Authority subscribes, the amount of the subscriptions, and the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury residents treated during the year 1938 as compared with those treated in 1937. Figures are included for the first time in respect of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, to which the Council commenced to subscribe during 1938.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Clerk of the Public Assistance Committee, Mr. V. G. Graham, has kindly submitted particulars of persons in this area in receipt of out-door relief during 1938. The monthly totals for last year have been included for the purpose of comparison, and are set out in Table VI on page 28.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

For Infectious Disease Cases:

A motor ambulance is provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the removal of cases of infectious disease to Astley Sanatorium.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:

An arrangement is in operation with the Salford City Council whereby the Salford City Ambulance Service is available in this area at the rate of £1 per case to Salford Royal Hospital and 25/- per case to Manchester Royal Infirmary.

For Maternity Cases:

The arrangement in existence between this Authority and Park Hospital, Davyhulme, includes provision for motor ambulance with a nurse in attendance.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

General:

There are two Nursing Associations in the district, one serving Swinton and the other Pendlebury and Clifton. This Authority now makes an annual contribution of £25 to the funds of each of these Associations, under an arrangement in which the Nursing Associations have agreed to visit cases of pneumonia, whooping cough and measles.

Tuberculosis:

One nurse is maintained in this district by the Lancashire County Council for certain duties connected with its scheme, and works in close co-operation with the Public Health Department of this Authority.

Midwifery:

There are 7 registered midwives practising in this district. The Lancashire County Council is the supervising authority. The scheme of the latter authority for a complete midwifery service under the Midwives Act, 1936, is now in operation.

Medical Practitioners:

There are 15 resident doctors in this district, exclusive of those in neighbouring districts who practise in this area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological diagnosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, where sputum, swabs, and other clinical material are examined. Also milk for bacteriological counts, B. Coli examination, and for the presence of Tuberclle Bacilli are sent to that Laboratory.

A number of sputa are also examined by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

DISINFECTION.

A steam disinfecter is provided by the Local Authority for disinfection of clothing and personal effects of infectious cases. Disinfection is performed by the Sanitary Staff. A Cleansing Station is also provided.

TABLE V.
VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Hospital	Annual Sub- scription	1938		1937	
		In	Out	In	Out
The Royal Infirmary, Manchester	£35 0 0	44	169	19	62
Salford Royal Hospital	£145 0 0	461	751	359	703
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£20 0 0	18	17	19	23
The Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester	£20 0 0	40	432	41	392
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£45 0 0	93	346	94	276
The Skin Hospital	£20 0 0	8	272	7	218
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	£35 0 0	104	155	111	219
Duchess of York Babies' Hospital	£156 0 0	5	—	4	—
Christie Cancer Hospital	£10 10 0	12	4	—	—
Totals	£486 10 0	785	2146	654	1893

TABLE VI.
OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Month	Men	Women	Children	Total 1938	Total 1937
January	298	355	275	928	1248
February	285	352	262	899	1225
March	293	352	252	897	1082
April	295	364	257	916	1003
May	281	349	210	840	994
June	277	341	218	833	912
July	289	353	223	865	817
August	294	358	231	883	774
September ...	285	356	202	843	778
October	317	386	263	966	796
November	316	371	234	921	815
December	325	386	275	986	810
Av. per month ...	296	360	242	898	938

Total amount of Out-door Relief paid during the year, £16,995 13s. 3d.
Number of persons admitted to Green Lane Institution 88
" " " " " Infirmary 60

TABLE VII.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Provided by
Ante-natal and Post-natal	1. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton. 2. Victoria House, Swinton.	9-12 noon. First and third Tuesdays in the month. 2-4 p.m. Every Monday.	Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitors. do.	L.A.
Ante-natal Consultant	Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	2-4 p.m. First and third Wednesdays in the month,	Consultant Obstetrician and Health Visitors.	L.A.
Infant Welfare	1. Victoria House, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton. 3. Parish Hall, Clifton.	2-4-30 p.m. Every Thursday and Friday. 2-4-30 p.m. Every Tuesday. 2-4-30 p.m. Wednesday.	Asst.M.O. and 3 Health Visitors. Asst.M.O. and Health Visitors. Asst.M.O. and Health Visitors.	L.A.
Minor Ailments	Victoria House, Swinton.	9-10-30 a.m. daily.	S.M.O. School Nurses and Health Visitor.	L.E.A.
Breast Feeding	Victoria House, Swinton.	9-10 a.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	L.A.
Dental	1. Victoria House, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	9-30-12 noon daily. 2-4-30 p.m. daily.	Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse. do.	L.E.A.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED).

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Provided by
Ophthalmic	Victoria House, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Wednesdays.	Visiting Surgeon Optician and School Nurse.	L.E.A.
Aural	Victoria House, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Fridays.	Visiting Surgeon & School Nurse.	L.E.A.
Orthopaedic	Victoria House, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Once a month.	Visiting Surgeon and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Massage & Remedial Exercises.	Victoria House, Swinton.	1-30—4 p.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Masseuse.	L.E.A.
Artificial Sunlight	Victoria House, Swinton.	3—4 p.m. 2 sessions per week.	M.O.H., Masseuse and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Nutrition	Victoria House, Swinton.	10—11 a.m. Saturdays.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	121, Station Road, Pendlebury.	2 p.m. Every Monday.	Visiting Consulting Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.	Lancs. C.C.
Venereal Disease	Municipal Clinic, Regent Road, Salford.	Daily.	Medical Officer and Nursing Staff.	Salford C.B.

SECTION III
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply:

The water supply of the township of Swinton and Pendlebury is received from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and that of Clifton from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. Both supplies are satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Four houses in Clifton, which were formerly served by a well, were connected to the town's supply during 1938, so that all the houses in the Borough are now served direct from the mains.

Drainage and Sewerage:

There were no special alterations or extensions during 1938.

Rivers and Streams:

No instance of pollution of rivers or streams was brought to the notice of the department during the year. Periodical inspection of all streams is made with a view to detecting pollution.

Closet Accommodation:

Full details of the closet accommodation in the district are given in Tables VIII and IX.

During the year one privy and one waste water closet were converted to fresh-water closets and 27 fresh-water closets were substituted for 24 pails at one of the works in the Borough.

Public Cleansing:

The collection and disposal of refuse is the subject of a special report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is appended to this Report. (Section VIII.)

Sanitary Inspection:

Particulars of the work of the sanitary staff in connection with housing defects and nuisances is given in Tables X and XI. The total number of premises visited was 3,695, including 574 for housing defects; the number of defects found, 1,036; the number of defects or nuisances abated during the year, 1,111.

The total number of primary inspections for all purposes was 11,802 and the total number of revisits 6,365.

Altogether 1,036 informal notices were served, and 5 Statutory notices. In no case was it necessary to take legal action to enforce the execution of any notices served by the Department.

Smoke Abatement:

The number of observations of stacks during the year was 157. The time limit for the emission of black smoke is two minutes in the half-hour, and observations are made regularly. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, although it was necessary on two occasions to warn firms that emission of black smoke was taking place at their works for more than the regulation period of two minutes.

Police Court proceedings were taken in respect of two cases of chimney firing. Fines of 5/- were imposed in each case.

Schools:

The sanitary accommodation at schools, of which there are 12, is inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 20 visits were paid during the year for the purposes of inspection.

Strict control is maintained over school children who are either suffering from infectious disease or contacts of such cases. In no case is a child allowed to attend school until examined at the Council's Clinic. In addition, classrooms in which infectious cases have been present are sprayed, and adequate precautions are taken to eradicate any source of infection.

Factories:

Table XII is a copy of the information required by the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938). The new Act abolished the distinction which formerly existed between factories and workshops and classified them as factories with or without mechanical power.

The following classes of factories were on the register at the end of the year 1938 :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Foundries, engineers, metalworkers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cotton spinning, weaving, dyeing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Builders, joiners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Motor engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dressmaking and tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Letterpress printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Laundries	5
Mineral waters and herb beer	4
Battery works	1
Tile works	1
Various	18

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Swimming Baths and Pools:

The only swimming bath in the Borough is owned by the Corporation and situated in Swinton Hall Road. The alterations to permit of mixed bathing were completed in February, 1938, and the total number of bathers during the year was 52,969 as compared with 48,463 in 1936. The water is chlorinated and periodically analysed.

Shops:

The systematic inspection of shops which was commenced in the previous year was continued during 1938. The total number of primary inspections in connection with the Shops Act, 1934, amounted to 477 and revisits totalled 353. The work carried out was as follows :

Forms and Notices provided	...	...	...	...	91	shops
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	6	„
Heating apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	5	„
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	5	„
Facilities for meals provided	...	...	...	...	4	„

Camping Sites:

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

Nineteen houses, including five Corporation houses, were found to be bug-infested during the year and were disinfested by spraying with Zaldecide.

Under the Council's programme for slum clearance and the abatement of overcrowding, 224 families were removed to Municipal houses and in each case the furniture and effects were disinfested with hydrogen cyanide. This process is carried out by a firm of contractors who specialise in this class of work.

TABLE VIII
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1938
DWELLING HOUSES ONLY

WARD	Number of Houses	Number of fresh water closets	Number of waste water closets	Number of Privies	Number of Pails	Number of privy Ashpits	
						double	single
Victoria Park ...	1432	1332	100	—	—	1432	—
Old Park ...	3001	2994	5	—	2	3001	—
Moorside ...	2306	2299	2	—	5	2306	—
Newtown ...	1553	1548	4	1	—	1552	1
Market ...	1082	1078	4	—	—	1082	—
East ...	1619	1613	4	—	2	1619	—
Clifton ...	1069	1029	—	23	18	1045	11 2
TOTALS ...	12062	11893	119	24	27*	12037	11 3

* Does not include 21 pails at the various works, etc.

TABLE IX.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST 1938.
WORKS, ETC., ONLY.

Class of Works	Number of fresh water closets	Number of trough water closets	Number of pails
Cotton Mills	203	33	—
Rope Works	—	—	2
Dye Works	11	—	—
Collierics	—	—	5
Railway (Goods Stations) ...	—	—	5
Brickyards and Contractors' Yards	4	—	—
Sports Grounds	—	—	8
Foundries	29	—	—
Laundries	8	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3	—	—
Chemists' Sundries	2	—	—
Pickle Works	2	—	—
Others	—	—	1
Totals	262	33	21

TABLE X
HOUSE INSPECTION

Housing Defects	Inspections		Notices		Work Completed
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Housing Act, 1936,					
Section 25	103	413	—	—	—
" 9	57	713	33	—	7
" 11	1	—	—	—	—
Other	254	102	—	—	—
P.H. ACTS : INSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Ceilings	18	6	16	—	3
Cooking ranges	36	94	34	—	25
Dampness	93	266	48	—	8
Doors	20	72	18	—	16
Door frames	9	1	8	—	4
Floors	47	161	39	—	37
Flues	10	15	8	—	5
Gas Fittings	1	1	1	—	1
Grates	7	9	5	—	2
Plaster	53	134	46	—	34
Skirtings	3	5	1	—	2
Sinks	35	79	29	—	21
Sink Waste Pipes	5	5	3	—	2
Walls	20	68	17	—	10
Washboiler	17	38	17	—	19
Water Supply					
Fittings	20	17	14	—	10
Windows	55	96	43	—	36
W.C. Fittings	16	17	13	—	9
Staircases	10	10	5	—	2
P.H. ACTS : OUTSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Chimneys	27	59	25	—	8
Damp-proof courses	3	26	4	—	11
Downspouts	8	7	2	—	3
Eavesgutters	22	46	18	—	22
Roofs	139	210	116	—	79
Soil and Ventilating					
Shafts	—	2	—	—	—
Surface of Yards	18	44	15	—	11
Separate Yards	—	—	—	—	—
Walls	60	141	45	—	23
W.C. Fittings	21	28	17	—	19
Other visits	2	2	2	—	2
Totals ...	1190	2887	642	—	431

TABLE XI.
SANITARY INSPECTION

Nuisances	Inspections			Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statu- tory		
Ashbins	458	766	288	3		363
Cesspools	—	—	—	—		—
CONVERSIONS						
Privies to W.C.'s	1	18	—	—		1
Dry Ashpits to Ashbins	—	—	—	—		—
Wet " " W.C.'s	—	—	—	—		1
Waste to Fresh W.C.'s	4	7	—	—		2
Pail Closets to W.C.'s	3	38	1	—		27
Additional W.C.'s	1	2	—	—		1
Deposit of Refuse	15	6	1	—		1
Dirty Premises	1	6	—	—		1
DRAINS :						
Blocked	79	106	42	—		36
Defective	11	17	2	—		1
Inspections	29	44	—	—		1
Relaving	4	36	—	—		—
Testing : New	23	19	—	—		—
Old	7	3	—	—		—
Tracing	—	1	—	—		—
Keeping of Animals and						
Poultry	10	12	2	—		2
Manure Receptacles	11	4	7	—		2
Overcrowding	173	1	1	—		131
Rats Extermination	27	11	2	—		—
Verminous Houses	52	52	2	2		—
Totals	909	1149	348	5	569	
OTHER VISITS						
Factories	48	34	14	—		10
Workshops	13	—	2	—		2
Workplaces	—	—	—	—		—
Out-workers	11	2	—	—		—
Shops Act, 1934	477	353	23	—		98
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—		—
Caravans	—	—	—	—		—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1	2	—	—		—
Infectious Diseases	251	70	—	—		—
Disinfection	26	4	—	—		—
Disinfestation	174	—	—	—		—
Smoke Observations	157	1	—	—		—
Schools	20	—	—	—		—
Petrol : Calcium Carbide	1	—	—	—		—
" Ordinary	4	10	—	—		—
Ambulance	105	1	—	—		—
Housing Act, 1936 S. 62	286	7	—	—		—
Complaints	57	21	2	—		—
Air Raid Precautions	950	—	—	—		—
Miscellaneous	121	64	5	—		1
Totals	2702	569	46	—	111	

TABLE XII

FACTORIES

1	Inspection of Premises		Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
	Factories with mechanical power	...	82	10	—
	Factories without mechanical power	...	13	—	—
	Other Premises under the Act	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	95	10	—
Number of Defects					
2	Defects Found		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
	Want of Cleanliness	...	3	3	—
	Overcrowding	...	—	—	—
	Unreasonable Temperature	...	—	—	—
	Inadequate Ventilation	...	—	—	—
	Ineffective Drainage of Floors	...	1	1	—
	Sanitary Conveniences:				
	Insufficient	...	—	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	...	2	2	—
	Not separate for sexes	...	—	—	—
	Other offences	...	10	6	—
	Totals	...	16	12	—
3	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises				
	Nil				

SECTION IV
HOUSING

HOUSING.

General Observations:

The general standard of houses in the district is good. The great majority are of the two- or three-bedroom type. More than 46 per cent. of the total in the area are of modern construction, having been built in the post-war period.

Apart from the clearance programme under the Housing Acts, defective houses come mainly under the category of "minor" defects, the instances necessitating comprehensive action (e.g., under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936) being comparatively few.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses:

The number of new houses erected during 1938 reached a total of 556. Of these, 245 were built by the Local Authority and 311 by private enterprise. These numbers bring the grand total of houses built since 1st January, 1921, to 5,560. The average rate of building for the past five years has been 522 houses per annum.

There is still a definite shortage of houses to let at a reasonable rent for the working classes, i.e., at 8/- to 10/- per week. Although nearly 60 per cent. of the privately-built houses brought into assessment during the last financial year (1938-39) were let at a rental, the inclusive rents range from 14/- to 17/- per week and are too high for the majority of people requiring houses. However, the letting of these houses does to some extent result in the vacation of houses of a lesser rent in other parts of the Borough and there is no doubt that the position has generally improved during the last two years.

Overcrowding:

As stated in last year's Report, a survey of all the houses registered in the Department as overcrowded was carried out during 1938. It was found that many of the houses had become decrowded. Twenty-five cases were decrowded as the result of slum clearance operations and 27 cases were decrowded by the Corporation apart from slum clearance. Altogether, 131 cases, involving 998 persons, were relieved, the operative factors being as follows :

Slum clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Re-housed by Corporation apart from slum clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Changes in family (deaths, marriages, left home, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Changes in tenancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sub-tenants and lodgers left	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								131

Of the houses overcrowded at the time of the original survey in 1935, 77 were still overcrowded at the end of 1938. No information is available with regard to subsequent overcrowding owing to increases in the number or the ages of the children as it has not been found possible to conduct a survey for this purpose.

Table XVI (A) shows the position with regard to overcrowding at the end of the year.

Fitness of Houses:

No difficulties were experienced by the inspectors of the department in taking action for the repair of houses found to have some defect. The great majority of defective houses are repaired without recourse to legal notices.

During the year 1938, repairs were effected in 281 houses in consequence of informal action by the sanitary staff, and 9 houses were rendered fit after service of legal notices.

Particulars relating to defects found and remedied may be obtained by reference to Table X on page 38. The number of houses inspected with a view to inclusion in Clearance Areas was 103, most of which were made the subject of Official Representations by the Medical Officer of Health to the Borough Council. One house was inspected with a view to demolition as an individual unfit house (Section 11) and 57 inspected with a view to repair under Section 9.

Unhealthy Areas:

Tables XIV and XV show the progress of the Council's slum clearance programme and the areas still to be dealt with. Thirty-nine clearance areas comprising 306 houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1938 and at the time of writing are awaiting the Ministry of Health Inquiry.

In comparing Table XIV with that for 1937 (page 45 of the Annual Report for 1937) it will be seen that during 1938 the following work was accomplished in connection with clearance areas: 172 houses vacated, 718 persons rehoused, 168 new houses provided, 122 houses demolished. Houses in course of demolition at the end of the year are not recorded in the table.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Progress under Section XI of the Housing Act, 1936, is shown at the foot of Table XIV. The work accomplished during the year was: 8 houses vacated, 28 persons rehoused, 7 new houses provided and 11 houses demolished. Four demolition orders were made during 1938.

TABLE XIII
NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND WARDS

Ward		No. of Houses 1st Jan. 1938	Erected during the year	Demolished during the year	Totals 31st Dec., 1938
Victoria Park	...	1435	2	5	1432
Old Park	...	2564	485	48	3001
Moorside	...	2296	25	15	2306
Newtown	...	1581	6	34	1553
Market	...	1113	—	31	1082
East	...	1603	16	—	1619
Clifton	...	1047	22	—	1069
TOTALS	...	11639	556	133	12062

TABLE XIV.—CLEARANCE UNDER HOUSING ACTS, 1930 to 1936.
Progress up to 31st December, 1938

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing			No. of houses demolished
		No. of houses	No. of Persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re-housed		
	1931						
1 Newtown ...	7 Feb.	76	340	76	288	68	76
2 Swinton Hall Road	15 Mar.	8	59	8	62	11	8
3. Knowles Square and Crott	... 19 Oct.	95	501	95	494	113	95
4 Market Ward :	1933						
No. 1 ...	1 Mar.	8	38	8	37	9	8
5 No. 2 ...	1 Mar.	14	76	14	74	17	14
6 No. 3a ...	1 Mar.	2	8	2	8	2	2
7 No. 3b ...	1 Mar.	2	9	2	8	2	2
8 No. 4 ...	1 Mar.	9	46	9	38	10	9
9 No. 5 ...	1 Mar.	3	14	3	13	3	3
10 No. 6 ...	1 Mar.	4	13	4	13	4	3
11 Station Road ...	8 Aug.	9	22	9	23	8	9
12 Woodgate Row	8 Aug.	17	72	17	63	17	17
13 Manchester Road, Clifton No. 1	8 Aug.	2	6	2	6	2	2
14 Valley No. 1 ...	13 Mar.	9	36	9	35	9	8
15 " " 2 ...	13 Mar.	28	129	28	118	31	28
16 " " 3 ...	13 Mar.	10	52	10	55	11	10
	1934						
17 Oak Street and Union Street	28 Nov.	106	430	106	441	121	106
18 Clifton Junction :							
No. 1 ...	30 Nov.	2	7	2	8	2	2
19 No. 2 ...	30 Nov.	3	9	3	10	3	3
20 Rams Fold ...	30 Nov.	2	5	2	5	2	2
	1935						
21 Bold Row ...	25 Nov.	5	20	5	21	4	5
22 Chorley Rd. No. 2	25 Nov.	5	16	5	17	6	—
23 Deans Road ...	25 Nov.	3	7	3	6	3	3
24 Gate Street ...	25 Nov.	34	160	34	158	37	34
25 Grosvenor Street	25 Nov.	13	48	13	47	14	13
26 Moorside Rd. No. 1	25 Nov.	6	16	6	17	6	6
27 " " No. 3 ...	25 Nov.	2	11	2	10	2	2
28 Ogden's Fold ...	25 Nov.	3	12	3	11	1	—
29 Poplar Rd. No. 1	25 Nov.	6	11	6	13	6	—
30 " " No. 2 ...	25 Nov.	2	4	2	5	2	—
31 Bilston ...	23 Dec.	97	438	87	417	94	30
32 Moorside Rd. No. 2	23 Dec.	2	5	2	4	2	2
	1936						
33 Bk. Carlton Place	13 Jan.	5	17	5	15	4	—
	1937						
34 Folly Lane ...	1 Mar.	22	64	3	12	3	—
35 Manchester Rd. Swinton	1 Mar.	2	4	2	5	2	—
36 Moss Colliery Road, Clifton	1 Mar.	7	19	2	6	1	—
37 Mount Pleasant ...	1 Mar.	7	27	—	—	—	—
38 Wood Street No. 1 ...	1 Mar.	12	32	1	5	1	—
39 " " No. 2 ...	1 Mar.	3	11	—	—	—	—
40 Worsley Buildings ...	1 Mar.	23	109	13	80	15	—
41 Worsley Street No. 1 ...	1 Mar.	4	22	2	16	1	—
Totals :							
(1) Clearance Areas ...		672	2925	605	2666	649	502
(2) Individual Units ...		111	383	95	313	82	91
GRAND TOTALS ...		783	3308	700	2979	731	593

TABLE XV

HOUSES REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH UNDER THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME

As on 31st December, 1938.

Clearance Areas				No. of houses
Long Fold and Whites Croft	No. 1	...	...	8
" "	No. 2	...	...	2
" "	No. 3	...	...	10
Slack Lane	No. 1	...	...	8
"	No. 2	...	...	6
"	No. 3	...	...	22
City Walk	...	...	...	28
Hilton Square	...	...	...	25
Holt St., Clifton	No. 1	...	...	3
"	No. 2	...	...	2
Manchester Road, Clifton	No. 2	...	...	7
George Street and Thomas St.	...	...	...	26
Henry Street	...	...	...	2
Worsley Road	No. 1	...	...	5
"	No. 2	...	...	7
"	No. 3	...	...	8
"	No. 4	...	...	5
"	No. 5	...	...	5
Rake Lane, Clifton	...	...	...	5
Worsley Fold	No. 1	...	...	3
"	No. 2	...	...	6
Hopwood Street	...	...	...	6
Spring Place	...	...	...	5
Bowling Green View	...	...	...	2
Chorley Road	No. 1	...	...	3
St. John Street, Pendlebury	...	...	...	3
Moor Street	...	...	...	2
New Street and Bolton Road	...	...	...	11
Moorside Road	No. 4	...	...	3
Worsley Street	No. 2	...	...	9
Union Street, Swinton	No. 1	...	...	16
"	No. 2	...	...	14
"	No. 3	...	...	2
"	No. 4	...	...	7
"	No. 5	...	...	4
Little Moss Lane	...	...	...	3
			Total	306
Swinton Hall Road	No. 2	...	...	7
"	No. 3	...	...	5
Albion Street	...	...	...	11
Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	9
			Grand Total	315

These areas were
Officially
"represented" by
the Medical Officer
of Health on
11-4-38

Officially
"represented"
on 1-9-38.

TABLE XVI.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	574
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4077
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	30
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	30
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	104
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	419

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	281
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners 	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	77
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	92
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	544
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	131
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	998

TABLE XVI (A)
POSITION IN REGARD TO OVERCROWDING AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

	Victoria Park Ward	Old Park Ward	Moorside Ward	Newtown Ward	Market Ward	East Ward	Clifton Ward	TOTALS
1	Number of overcrowded houses at the end of the year ...	12	14	8	12	18	3	10 77
	Number of families dwelling therein ...	14	18	9	15	19	4	13 92
	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	86	94	71	81	117	20	75 544
2	Number of new cases reported during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Number of overcrowded Corporation houses relieved	—	2	6	7	2	—	17
	Number of cases decrowded by slum clearance...	1	1	1	8	14	—	25
	Other cases decrowded by Corporation ...	8	2	2	2	10	3	27
	Cases decrowded by action of tenants ...	10	7	2	11	16	12	4 62
	Total number of cases decrowded during 1938 ...	9	12	11	28	42	15	4 131
	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	140	103	86	211	313	117	28 998

SECTION V
INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:

Effective control of the milk supply in the district is maintained by systematic visits to dairies and cowsheds, and particulars of milk tests taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological analysis are set out in Table XIX.

Supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, were granted to dealers in the district for: "Tuberculin Tested" milk, 3; "Accredited," 1; and "Pasteurised," 5.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops:

Throughout the year these have been regularly inspected. In no case was it found necessary to take action against any dairyman, farmer or milk retailer for the condition of their premises.

The following figures give the numbers on the register at the end of the year 1938:

Number of Cowkeepers (also Dairymen) 13
Number of Retailers (other than Cowkeepers) 40
Number of Outside Dairymen supplying district 17

The dairy farmers within the district, without exception, still conform to the methods of clean milk supply as advocated by this department for several years past.

Milk Testing:

The number of samples submitted for testing for presence of tubercle bacilli was 50, of which 47 were found to be negative.

The particulars relating to the 3 samples found to contain tubercle bacilli were submitted to the County Public Health Department for their action.

There were 54 samples submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 25 were found to be below the standard required. In each case the vendor was communicated with and an effort made to remedy the cause of complaint.

The results of all samples taken are reported to the Health Committee and in the case of unsatisfactory samples a detailed report of each case together with the vendor's explanation is laid before the Committee.

Several samples are taken monthly throughout the year for *fat content* and presence of suspended impurities. These samples are tested in the department's laboratory by the inspectors and the results are sent to the vendors concerned immediately the tests have been made.

The fat content is determined by the Gerber method and the "Minit" test is applied for presence of hairs, dust particles, etc., the resultant filter pad being sent along with report of fat content. Forty-one samples were taken in 1938 and subjected to this method of testing. Of these 35 were satisfactory.

There is no doubt that this service (for it is a service of value to the dairymen in the district) has helped the dealers to maintain a supply of clean milk of good quality and standard. Most of the samples taken in this category are "milks" from outside farms.

The use of the Gerber test has been of considerable assistance to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It is found necessary on many occasions to have human milk tested for amount of milk fat. Through the co-operation of the Inspectors' Department and the Clinic the result is available in a matter of a few minutes and the Health Visitors gain much help thereby.

Meat Regulations:

There is no public slaughter-house in the district. Twelve licensed private slaughter-houses are visited regularly during the time of, or immediately after, the slaughter of animals.

Meat shops are systematically inspected and market meat stalls are visited when open on the two markets in the Borough.

Table XVIII gives details of these inspections. The amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1938 as unfit for human consumption is to be found in Table XX on page 59.

The total quantity of 4,488 lbs. compares with 3,386 for 1937 and 2,180 for 1936.

Food and Drugs:

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Acts relating to the adulteration of food is undertaken by the County Police Authorities. A summary of the samples taken in connection with these Acts for the year 1938 is to be found in Table XVII. This duty is being transferred to the Council on 1st October, 1939.

Bakehouses:

There are 55 bakehouses in the district. They are visited periodically and such nuisances as may be found are dealt with immediately. The condition of all, however, is satisfactory. The number of visits to bakehouses for 1938 totalled 174. Twenty-seven irregularities were noted and the necessary steps for correction thereof taken.

Fish and Chip Shops:

There are 39 of these in the area. They are kept under observation for the detection of any nuisance by reason of storage of fish and oil. Wherever possible, improvements in interior construction and cooking arrangements are advocated, and in all new premises impervious walls and concrete floors are insisted upon.

Grocers' Shops, Cooked Meat, etc.:

There are upwards of 112 grocers' and provision shops in the district and 9 cooked meat shops. These are regularly visited and controlled as are the greengrocers and fishmongers, of which there are 36.

Ice-Cream:

There are 37 vendors of ice-cream in the district. These have been frequently supervised and advice given in the methods of manufacture and distribution.

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES
(*From information submitted by Superintendent Hogg*).

Nature of Samples	No. Taken	Result of Analysis		No. of Prosecutions
		Genuine	Adul- terated	
Milk	42	42	—	—
Margarine	5	5	—	—
Stoneless Damson ...	2	2	—	—
Mixed Pickles ...	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	—
Gravy Browning ...	2	2	—	—
Lucca Olive Oil ...	1	1	—	—
Distilled Glycerine ...	1	1	—	—
Condensed Milk ...	2	2	—	—
Unsweetened Milk ...	1	1	—	—
Lard	3	3	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam ...	1	1	—	—
Tapioca	3	3	—	—
Peaches	1	1	—	—
Bartlett Pears ...	1	1	—	—
Fruit Salad	1	1	—	—
Apricots	2	2	—	—
Self-raising Flour ...	1	1	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	2	2	—	—
Raspberry Jam ...	1	1	—	—
Totals		76	76	—

TABLE XVIII

FOOD INSPECTION

Shops, Etc.	Inspections			Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory		
Bakehouses ...	131	43	27	—	—	24
Confectioners' Shops	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	59	—	1	—	—	—
Fish and Chip Shops	82	4	2	—	—	3
Greengrocers' Shops	111	1	1	—	—	2
Ice Cream Makers ...	58	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Shops ...	18	—	—	—	—	—
Market Stalls (not Meat) ...	3023	1069	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops ...	261	17	8	—	—	7
Tripe Shops ...	38	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	102	1	—	—	—	—
MILK :						
Cowsheds ...	57	10	16	—	—	14
Dairies ...	69	4	—	—	—	—
Milkshops ...	54	—	1	—	—	—
Vet Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samples : Gerber	41	—	—	—	—	—
Bacteria	45	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	45	—	—	—	—	—
C.C. SAMPLES:						
Bacteria	9	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	5	—	—	—	—	—
MEAT :						
Slaughterhouses ...	1147	119	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops ...	1639	1	1	—	—	—
Market Meat Stalls	149	33	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades :						
Gut Scraper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knacker Yard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripe Dresser ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other... ...	12	4	1	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	7169	1307	58	—	—	53

TABLE XIX
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK

	Bacteria present per 1 c.c.		
	Produced in this District	Produced outside this District	Total
Less than 1,000 bacteria	...	—	1
1,000 to 5,000	...	—	6
5,000 to 10,000	...	3	5
10,000 to 20,000	...	4	10
20,000 to 50,000	...	2	3
50,000 to 100,000	...	2	6
100,000 to 200,000	...	1	3
*200,000 to 500,000	...	2	2
*500,000 or over	...	4	8
*Gross contamination			
TOTALS	...	18	26
			44

Presence or otherwise of bacillus coli in the above samples:—

BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area	14	14	9
Milk produced outside this area	23	19	12
BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area	4	4	9
Milk produced outside this area	3	7	14
TOTALS	44	44	44

Other Samples.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total Samples
Methylene Blue Test	5	5	10

TABLE XX
INSPECTION OF MEAT—1938

Animal	Total No. of killings	No. of carcasses inspected	Entire carcasses			Parts of carcasses or organs		
			For diseases other than tuberculosis		No.	Weight	No.	Weight
			For	tuberculosis				
Cattle (other than cows)								
Cows	—	679	3	1760	—	—
Calves	—	15	—	—	—	—
Sheep	—	1567	—	—	—	—
Lambs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	432	1	120	—	—
TOTAL								
			—	2693	4	1880	—	—
					57	1785	65	823

Total weight of meat surrendered—4488 lbs.

SECTION VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Other than Tuberculosis.

Notifiable Diseases:

The number of notifications during the year 1938 was 402 as compared with 292 in 1937. The rates per 1,000 of the population which these numbers represent were 9.96 for 1938 and 7.36 for 1937. A statistical summary of cases notified is set out in Table XXI, page 67.

Diphtheria:

The number of cases notified during the year was 175. This is the highest figure reached since 1902, when 219 cases were recorded. October with 28 cases and December with 22 were the worst months. The heavy incidence of the disease was not confined to Swinton and Pendlebury, but was also marked in some of the adjoining districts. Of the 175 cases notified, 145 were removed to hospital and there were 6 deaths.

The incidence of cases was not confined to any particular area within the Borough or to any school, but was so widespread that it was impossible to trace the source.

Comparative statistics for the past five years are as follows :

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Cases notified ...	... 175	68	82	63	136
Deaths ...	... 6	3	3	2	11
Case incidence per 1,000					
population ...	4.34	1.71	2.10	1.63	3.54
Mortality per 1,000					
population ...	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.29
Mortality per cent. of cases	3.43	4.41	3.65	3.17	8.09

The sources of infection and character of home conditions were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors and the examination of "Contacts" at home and in school was undertaken by the staff of the School Medical Service. The school nurses examined 4,144 children and took "swabs" of suspected cases. This work is invaluable in the early detection and isolation of cases and thus checking the spread of the disease.

Immunisation:

Immunisation against diphtheria was commenced some years ago, but the proportion of children who have obtained this protection is very low. As stated in my Annual Report for 1937, only 30 children were immunised at the School Clinic during that year. In 1938, however, the total number of immunisations was 362, of which 63 were performed at the School Clinic, 104 at the Infant Welfare Centres and 195 at Moorside Infants' School.

It is hoped that this improvement will be considerably increased in 1939.

The prevalence of diphtheria in the Borough and adjoining districts doubtless influenced many parents in this respect.

Medical practitioners who receive requests from their patients for immunisation can obtain serum on application to the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever:

The number of cases notified during the year was 138, of which 57 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated in their own homes. No deaths were recorded from this disease which was generally of a mild type. The need for hospitalisation of 50 per cent. of the notified cases was due generally to inadequate provision for the satisfactory isolation of such cases in the home.

Enteric Fever:

One case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever:

Fifteen cases were notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis:

One case was notified during the year.

Smallpox:

No case occurred.

Erysipelas:

Twenty one cases were notified of which 3 were treated in hospital. One death was recorded from this disease.

Pneumonia:

There were 39 cases notified in comparison with 52 in 1937. The number of deaths from *all forms* of the disease was 15.

As reported in previous Annual Reports, the notification of pneumonia is generally unsatisfactory.

Dysentery:

No case occurred.

Infectious Disease notified from Institutions:

Notifications received from the Pendlebury Children's Hospital were as follows :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ac. Ant. Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Tuberculosis.

Forty-four new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which 36 were pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary. Early in the year the Department's tuberculosis register was revised with the help of the County Tuberculosis Department, and at 31st December, 1938, there were 202 known cases of tuberculosis in the Borough, 134 being pulmonary and 68 non-pulmonary.

A comparison of the primary notifications of all forms of the disease during the past five years is as follows :

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of cases notified	44	70	39	45	51
Number of deaths	...	22	20	20	33
Case incidence per 1,000 population	...	1.09	1.76	1.00	1.16
Mortality per 1,000 population	...	0.55	0.50	0.51	0.52
					1.33
					0.86

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The number of new cases of this form of the disease entered on the register during the year 1938 was 36, twenty-three being in respect of males and 13 in respect of females. All were "primary" notifications and represent an incidence-rate of 0.89 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.11 in the previous year when the primary notifications totalled 44.

There were 19 deaths, 9 males and 10 females, registered as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate which this number represents is 0.47 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.35 for the year 1937.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The new entries in the register totalled 8. All were primary notifications, 2 being in respect of males and 6 females. The incidence-rate for the year is 0.20 per 1,000 of the population, in comparison with 0.66 in 1937. Three deaths were recorded as being due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 6 in 1937.

Non-notified Deaths:

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths works out at 18 per cent., the number being 4. These 4 deaths were known to the Department to be tubercular cases only after death had occurred. Generally speaking, the notification of tuberculosis in the district is efficient.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936:

It was not necessary to take action under Section 172 of the above Act relating to applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital.

Statistical Tables:

Tabulations relating to tuberculosis are set out in Tables appended to this Section of the Report.

TABLE XXI

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED; NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THESE DISEASES; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL; AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1938

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Victoria Park	Old Park	Moorside	Newtown	Market	East	Total No. of cases removed to Hospital	Total No. of deaths belonging to the dist. in Hospital	Total No. of deaths in Hospital	Total cases notified in each Ward				
Small Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	... 138	3	4	11	9	13	60	22	4	10	2	—	—	9	19	27	12	6	54	11	57	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	... 175	2	4	4	13	15	81	35	8	6	6	1	—	11	32	21	21	22	52	16	145	6	5	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	... 39	3	—	2	4	2	5	2	2	4	5	9	1	3	5	6	2	8	12	3	—	15	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	...	21	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	4	6	2	4	2	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	15	8	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	1	3	2	2	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis ...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
TOTALS	... 402	24	9	17	28	30	148	62	15	29	19	14	7	30	62	58	39	40	138	35	214	24	7	—	—	—	

TABLE XXII
ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Sanitary Inspectors			Notices sent to :—			Disinfection		
	Primary Visits	Re-Visits	Schools	School Attendance Officer	Parents	Rooms sprayed	Articles Steam disinfected		
Scarlet Fever...	...	90	33	82	171	102	146	75	
Diphtheria	132	24	125	208	108	213	—
Pulmonary T.B.	12	1	—	—	—	42	141
Other Diseases	17	12	—	—	—	15	7
TOTALS	...	251	70	207	379	210	416	223	

School Rooms Sprayed
Number of Rooms Sprayed for Verminous Conditions ... 533
... 74

TABLE XXIII

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER

A. Special Investigations

Month	Agglutination Tests, Diphtheria Typhoid Fever, etc.				Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		Water		
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	Total	
January	41	9	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
February	63	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
March	55	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
April	62	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
May	59	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	
June	33	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
July	36	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
August	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	
September	96	12	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	
October	78	19	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
November	90	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
December	68	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Totals ...	686	118	—	—	—	—	50	3	3	2	

B. Various Investigations

Milk bacterial count B. Coli 44 samples

Milk: Methylene Blue Test 10 ,

Total No. of Specimens in List A ...	...	...	744
" " " " B ...	...	...	54
Grand total of specimens ...	...	...	798

TABLE XXIV
TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		Non-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		Non-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	1	—	—	1
5—9	—	—	1	—	—	1
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	2	5	1	—	2	—
20—24	1	—	—	—	2	—
25—34	6	3	2	—	2	—
35—44	7	1	1	—	3	1
45—54	5	1	—	—	2	—
55—64	1	2	—	4	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	3	1	—
TOTALS	23	13	2	6	9	10
							1	2

TABLE XXV
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of cases	Adults	Children	Total
Admitted to Sanatoria	2	—	2
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals ...	39	—	39
Admitted to General and Special Hospitals	4	—	4
Received "light" treatment	3	1	4
Received X-Ray examinations ...	136	10	146
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment with provision of special nourishment	22	3	25
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment only	155	9	164
Recovered and taken from Register ...	10	—	10
Under supervision on 31st December, 1938	185	10	195
The 195 cases under supervision at the end of the year are classified as follows :—			
Pulmonary	129	—	129
Non-Pulmonary	47	10	57
Combined	9	—	9

TABLE XXVI
NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1938
PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

		NUMBER OF CASES AT VARIOUS AGES																			
		All ages		Under 1 year		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	...	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	7	3	7	1	6	3	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	...	2	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	25	19	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	6	7	5	7	2	6	3	1	—	—

SECTION VII
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Statistical Information:

Births:

The number of births registered was 606 and the birth-rate per 1,000 population was 15.0, as compared with 555 births and a rate of 13.9 for the year 1937. Of the 606 births, 313 were males and 293 females. The number of illegitimate births was 8.

602 births, including 19 still-births, were notified in the district under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Of these 389 were notified by midwives and 213 by doctors and parents. The notified births in the respective wards of the district are set forth in Table I, Section I of this report, together with the birthrates per 1,000 ward population.

Still-births:

24 still-births were registered, 13 being males and 11 females. Of this number one was an illegitimate birth.

Infantile Mortality:

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 34, of which 21 were males and 13 females. The infantile mortality rate was 56 as compared with 61 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality:

One maternal death was registered as compared with eight in 1937 and three in 1936. The maternal mortality rate was 1.58 as compared with 2.97 for England and Wales.

(b) General.

Co-ordination:

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department is co-ordinated to the utmost possible degree with that of the Public Health and School Medical Services. The three Departments are run under single administration and all consultant and clinic services existing for the benefit of school children are available for pre-school children. The dental service is also available for expectant and nursing mothers.

In January 1938 a further measure of co-ordination was achieved by the reorganisation of the duties of the Nursing Staff. By combining the duties of the Health Visitors and School Nurses it is hoped to obtain better continuity of supervision and to reduce overlapping in home visits.

The records of children under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department are transferred to the School Medical Department when the children attain school age.

Health Visitors:

The Council employs four fully trained Nurses who hold the joint appointments of Health Visitor and School Nurse. During the year 4,742 home visits were paid, excluding ineffective visits. Details of these visits are given in Table XXVII.

Day Nurseries:

There is no Day Nursery in this district, neither is there a Nursery School, but Nursery Classes exist in all Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools. At the end of 1938 there were 520 children under five years of age in attendance at these classes.

The new Open Air School, which was opened in May 1938 includes accommodation for a Nursery Class of 30 children and is believed to be the first Open Air School in the country with such accommodation.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

The Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon is authorised to attend in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. The Health Visitors are available for the home nursing of such cases under the direction of the medical practitioners.

Seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. The vision was unimpaired in five cases, one case was still under treatment at the end of the year and one was removed from the district.

Bacteriological Investigations:

The Public Health laboratory of the Manchester University undertakes the bacteriological examination of any material submitted by the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

Ante and Post-Natal Clinic:

This Clinic is held once weekly at the Central Clinic, Victoria House and once a fortnight on a Tuesday morning at the Folly Lane Centre. The Assistant Medical Officer and three Health Visitors are in attendance.

The numbers of new cases, post-natal cases, total attendances, etc., are given in Table XXVIII.

The following is a summary of the defects found during the routine examination of patients at the Ante-Natal Clinic:—

- Tachycardia.
- Mitral regurgitation.
- Rheumatism.
- Bronchitis.
- Dental caries.
- Enlarged tonsils.
- Pyelitis.
- Hydramnios.
- Malpresentation.

The serious overcrowding at the Central Clinic, which has been mentioned in previous Reports, still continues and the average attendance during 1938 was 27.5 per session. At one session there were 51 attendances, of which 12 were new cases. It is obviously impossible for all these people to be seen by the Medical Officer. The maximum number which can be examined efficiently in any one session is, in my opinion, 16 to 20 cases.

I understand that the County Council midwives have been instructed to refer all their patients who have not booked a private doctor to the Clinic. The Health Visitors are also asked to encourage expectant mothers to attend. Yet when there is a very high attendance some of the mothers have to be turned away without seeing the Medical Officer and it is often impossible for all those who are seen to be thoroughly examined.

The average attendance at the Folly Lane Clinic has also risen from 14 to 17.5.

Under these circumstances your Committee resolved to establish a further Ante-Natal Clinic at Clifton and this was opened in February 1939.

The total number of women who presented themselves for post-natal examination was 30 as compared with 53 in 1937. I am of the opinion that this reduction is largely consequent on the overcrowding at the Clinic.

Gynaecological cases discovered at the Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics are referred for treatment either to their private doctor or to the consultant gynaecologist at one of the voluntary hospitals. The conditions found during 1938 were :—

Prolapsed uterus.
Leucorrhoea.
Antepartum haemorrhage.
Albuminuria.
Hyperemesis.
Hyperpiesis.
Anaemia and debility.
Gonorrhoea.

Ante-Natal Consultant Clinic:

As stated in my Report for 1937, your Committee resolved to engage the services of a fully qualified obstetrician to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic once a fortnight. Dr. W. R. Addis, one of the Council's consultants for cases of difficult labour and puerperal pyrexia, was accordingly appointed and held his first session on 29th June 1938. He attends at Folly Lane on the first and third Wednesday afternoons of each month. During 1938 the average attendance at his clinic was 17 cases per session.

Cases are referred direct to Dr. Addis by private medical practitioners, in addition to cases referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics. One of the advantages of this arrangement is that Dr. Addis is also consulting gynaecologist to Park Hospital, to which most of the maternity cases requiring institutional treatment are admitted from this district. He is thus enabled to supervise difficult cases during pregnancy and confinement.

Midwives:

The supervising authority under the Midwives Act is the Lancashire County Council, whose scheme for a salaried midwifery service came into operation in 1937. Four County Council midwives are employed in the Borough. There are also three midwives in private practice.

In co-operation with the Lancashire County Council a further course of lectures was arranged by the Department for the benefit of midwives from this and the surrounding districts. The lectures were given by Dr. W. R. Addis and were much appreciated by the midwives.

Consultants:

Two Consultants are available for cases of difficult labour and three for puerperal pyrexia.

During 1938 Consultants were called in on three occasions by medical practitioners.

Emergency Unit:

In July 1938 an emergency maternity unit was established at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and placed at the disposal of the Local Authorities of the neighbouring districts. The scheme was approved and adopted by the Council.

The arrangements are as follows:—

1. The personnel and equipment of the Emergency Maternity Unit to be provided and maintained by the Hospital.
2. The medical service to be rendered by one of the Visiting Obstetric Staff.
3. (a) The practitioner be requested, when the emergency arises to telephone St. Mary's Hospital direct.
(b) The Resident Obstetric Officer or Assistant Resident Obstetric Officer will be responsible for summoning a conveyance to transport the Sister and equipment to the case and also summoning a member of the Visiting Obstetric Staff who will make his own way to the case.
(c) The Resident Obstetric Officer will maintain a weekly rota of the Visiting Obstetric Staff, who will be given the rota also and inform the first on call weekly.
4. The Visiting Obstetric Surgeon will arrange for the subsequent removal of the patient to hospital, if such be deemed possible and advisable.
5. Public Authorities will pay the Hospital two guineas and the cost of conveying the Sister if outside Manchester.
6. The Visiting Obstetric Surgeon will be paid £6 6s. 0d. in each case and a fee of 1/- for each mile travelled to and from the case.

The emergency unit was summoned to one case in the Borough during 1938.

(d) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

Maternity Cases:

As stated in previous Reports, the arrangements for the admission and conveyance of suitable cases to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, are adequate. The number of cases admitted during 1938 was 196 of which 52 were admitted under the Council's scheme for assisted treatment. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 176 and 130. Cases were also admitted to other hospitals and to maternity homes in the adjoining districts.

The income scale for assisted treatment cases was revised during the year, as follows :

Income after deducting Rent and National Insurance payments :

(a) No. in Family	(b) Food	(c) Lighting and Heating	(d) Clothing	(e) Clubs, etc.	(f) Totals	(g) Free scale	(h) Average per person
2	17/2	4/6	4/-	3/-	28/8	1 0 0	10/-
3	22/2	7/-	5/-	3/6	37/8	1 9 0	9/8
(1 child)							
4	27/2	7/-	6/-	4/-	44/2	1 15 6	8/10
(2 child.)							
5	32/2	7/-	7/-	4/6	50/8	2 2 0	8/5
(3 child.)							
6	37/2	7/-	8/-	5/-	57/2	2 8 6	8/1
(4 child.)							

ALL families above 6 to be taken at 8/- per head.

1. ALL maternity benefits to be taken.
2. Any income above the free scale to be charged weekly up to the maximum required and for the full period of hospital treatment.
3. Children who are working are to be excluded unless they are contributing below the average income per person of the family.
4. That any overcharge for treatment after taking into account maternity benefit(s) and the contribution by the applicant as based on the above scale figure be refunded.
5. Special cases to be brought before the Committee for consideration and a special resolution.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

Such cases are treated at Astley Sanatorium. Five cases were notified in 1938, three of which were removed to Hospital.

Infants:

The Council maintains a cot in the Duchess of York's Hospital, Manchester, at an annual cost of £156. The following four cases were admitted during 1938 :—

No.	Admitted	Discharged	Diagnosis	Result.
1	21.1.38	17.2.38	Gastro-enteritis	Died
2	9.4.38	24.5.38	Malnutrition	Improved
3	4.6.38	29.9.38	do.	Improved
4	1.10.38	26.12.38	Debility	Improved

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

In cases where institutional treatment is desirable, mothers and infants can be admitted to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

Toddlers:

The arrangements for admission to hospital of orthopaedic cases and for removal of tonsils and adenoids are available for toddlers as for school children.

Unmarried Mothers, etc.

No special institutional accommodation is available in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children.

(e) Infant Welfare Centres.

General:

There are three Centres in the district and four sessions are held each week.

The number of infants under one year attending the Centres for the first time, expressed as a percentage of the notified births, continues to rise, while the total attendances of mothers and all children under five years of age almost equalled the record figures for the year 1934. Comparative figures for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Number of new cases (infants).	Percentage of notified births.	Total attendances of mothers and all children.
1934	503	87.0%	29,379
1935	443	79.0%	27,272
1936	471	81.0%	27,150
1937	458	82.0%	24,738
1938	493	84.6%	29,027

During 1938 the average attendance of mothers and children was 158 at the Central Clinic and 179 at Folly Lane. The overcrowding which has been deplored in previous Reports continues and increases and the provision of adequate modern accommodation assumes an aspect of urgency. Furthermore, movement of population due to the Council's Slum Clearance activities has resulted in the Central Clinic at Victoria House ceasing to be central so far as most of the inhabitants of the Borough are concerned. It is therefore gratifying to record that plans have been prepared for a new Central Clinic in close proximity to the new Town Hall, and it is hoped that the provision of this essential accommodation will not be long deferred.

It cannot be over-emphasised that the functions of the Infant Welfare Centres are preventive and educational and that the present congestion sadly handicaps the exercise of these functions.

Minor Ailment Clinics:

These operate daily in connection with the School Medical Service.

“Toddler” Clinics:

Lack of accommodation forbids the setting aside of one session per week for a toddlers' clinic. The number of new cases attending the Welfare Centres has risen from 152 in 1937 to 183 in 1938 while the total attendances of toddlers has increased from 5176 to 6036. The provision of nursery accommodation at the new Open Air School has also resulted in a rise in the number of children under five years of age attending the Nursery Classes. These children come under the direct supervision of the School Medical Officer.

Breast Feeding Clinic:

This clinic is held daily at Victoria House. Mothers referred from the Welfare Centres are instructed and encouraged to persevere in natural feeding methods. Test feeding, weighing and estimation of fat content of breast milk are carried out as required.

Provision of Milk and Other Foods:

Particulars of the issue of dried milk and other foods to mothers and children under five years of age are given in Tables XXXI and XXXII. Milk and food is only issued in accordance with certificates signed by the Medical Officer of the Clinic. It will be observed that the free issues show a further reduction which reflects the general improvement in trade during 1938.

Voluntary Workers:

The help given by these ladies in undertaking much of the routine clerical work in the clinics and by serving tea to the mothers is greatly appreciated. They are also responsible for the annual Christmas Tea and Concert. Their work is of great assistance in popularising the Welfare Centres.

(f) Special Clinics.

Dental:

The Dental Clinic is open daily from 9-30 to noon at Victoria House and from 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. at Folly Lane. Anaesthetic sessions are held on Thursday mornings.

Expectant and nursing mothers requiring dental treatment are referred by the Medical Officer. Dentures are provided by arrangement by private practising dentists in the district.

Number of consultations under 5 years of age	...	138
„ consultations mothers	... ... ...	61
„ treatments under 5 years of age	...	172
„ treatments mothers	... ... ...	64
„ complete dentures supplied	...	1
„ partial dentures supplied	...	3

Ear, Nose and Throat:

Seventy-five children under five years of age were referred to the Visiting Aural Surgeon. The number operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 17.

Ophthalmic:

The number of children under the age of five referred to the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon was 52.

Orthopædic:

The Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon attends once a month and the masseuse daily from 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. The number of children under five years of age seen by the Surgeon was 122 and the number of treatments given by the Masseeuse was 644.

The conditions for which these children were treated are summarised in Table XXX.

Artificial Sunlight:

This clinic is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the treatment being undertaken by the Masseeuse. The number of treatments given during 1938 to children under five years of age was 391. This treatment has proved to be particularly effective in cases of anaemia, malnutrition and cervical adenitis.

(g) Child Life Protection.

The Health Visitors and School Nurses are appointed Child Protection Visitors under the Public Health Act, 1936, and undertake the regular visiting and supervision of foster children. There were five cases on the register at the end of the year.

(h) Registration of Nursing Homes.

The supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. The Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors are on the lookout for any unregistered homes. There is only one registered Nursing Home in the district at the present time.

(i) Prevention of Blindness.

(Section 176, Public Health Act, 1936). The action taken has been under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and Ophthalmia Regulations.

TABLE XXVII
HEALTH VISITING

Type of Visit	Total
Primary Visits to Infants under 1 year ...	689
Revisits to Infants under 1 year ...	1387
Visits to Toddlers (1 to 5 years) ...	2301
Primary Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	113
Revisits to Expectant Mothers ...	38
Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases	87
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21
Measles ...	38
Whooping Cough ...	10
Pneumonia ...	11
Chicken Pox...	2
Special Visits ...	99
Inquiries—Infantile Deaths ...	26
Still Births ...	22
Ineffective Visits ...	708
TOTAL ...	5450

TABLE XXVIII
WORK OF CENTRES AND CLINICS

	Central	Folly Lane	Clifton	Total
INFANT WELFARE				
No. of Sessions ...	94	48	47	189
No. of Attendances (Infants under 1 yr.)	4732	2575	1260	8567
No. of New Cases do.	277	155	65	497
No. of Attendances (Toddlers 1 to 5 yrs.)	3111	1766	1159	6036
No. of New Cases do.	90	73	20	183
No. of Attendances (Mothers) ...	7012	4236	2176	13424
No. of Medical Consultations ...	2173	799	517	3489
ANTE-NATAL				
No. of Sessions ...	47	24	13	84
No. of Attendances ...	1279	408	213	1900
No. of New Cases ...	266	89	148	355
No. of attendances by Midwives ...	78	8	14	100
Post-natal attendances ...	19	13	6	38
Gynaecology ...	2	4	1	7
Total Number of Women who attended during the year :				
Ante-Natal ...	—	—	—	355
Post-Natal ...	—	—	—	30

TABLE XXIX

SPECIAL CLINICS

Clinics	Mothers		Infants and Toddlers	
	Consultations	Treatments	Consultations	Treatments
Minor Ailments	—	—	249	682
Dental	61	64	138	172
Orthopaedic	—	—	122	253
Artificial Sunlight	—	—	54	391
Ophthalmic	—	—	52	—
Aural	—	—	75	—
TOTALS	61	64	690	1498

TABLE XXX

ORTHOPAEDIC AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

TREATMENT

(Children under 5 Years of Age)

Disease	No. of Examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	No. of Attendances for Treatment by Masseuse	Total Attend- ances
Infantile Paralysis ...	—	—	—
Congenital Talipes ...	6	1	7
Hemiplegia ...	1	5	6
Rickets ...	33	—	33
Birth Paralysis ...	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity ...	4	45	49
Injury ...	1	3	4
Pes Planus ...	7	—	7
Remedial Exercises ...	2	5	7
Various ...	68	194	262
Artificial Sunlight* ...	—	391	391
TOTALS	122	644	766

TABLE XXXI
QUANTITIES OF MILK ISSUED
(*Milk Assistance Scheme*)

Year	Free Issues		Dried Milk—at or under cost price
	Cow's Milk	Dried Milk	
	No. of Pints	No. of lbs.	No. of lbs.
1924	6,625	2,558	6,915
1925	3,741	2,119	6,193
1926	22,044	7,065	4,278
1927	19,760	2,996	3,302
1928	18,861	4,300	2,800
1929	25,474	3,548	3,642
1930	35,572	3,819	4,320
1931	30,435	4,159	3,791
1932	46,797	3,107	3,162
1933	48,714	1,860	3,544
1934	62,650	1,829	4,053
1935	51,180	2,038	4,013
1936	32,656	1,517	4,586
1937	31,575	807	5,901
1938	15,931	1,339	6,012

TABLE XXXII

MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

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TABLE XXXIII

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	1 year under					
	9 to 12 months	6 to 9 months	3 to 6 months	1 to 3 months	1 month under	3 to 4 weeks
Bronchitis	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—
Malformations	2	1	—	—
Premature Birth	8	1	—	—
Atelectasis	5	—	—	—
Overlying	1	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	2	—	—
				20	5	7
				1	1	1
				34		

SECTION VIII
PUBLIC CLEANSING

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

The "Container" system of refuse collection which is in operation in this area was fully described in my Annual Report for the year 1935. In addition to the four horse-drawn containers, one of which is in use for two days per week, there is also a motor vehicle for the collection of trade refuse, emptying of all ashpits and pails and collecting refuse from ashbins in outlying parts of the Borough.

The total cost of refuse collection for the year ended 31st March, 1939, as recorded within the Department was £4,757. Comparative figures for the previous five years are set forth below :

Year ended.					Total cost.	Cost per house or premises.
31st March, 1934	...	...	...	...	£4,247	... 8/5
„ 1935	...	...	...	...	£4,703	... 9/-
„ 1936	...	...	...	...	£4,501	... 8/4
„ 1937	...	...	...	...	£4,442	... 7/10
„ 1938	...	...	...	...	£4,776	... 8/1½
„ 1939	...	...	...	...	£4,757	... 7/9½

During this period the total number of houses in the Borough has increased from 10,160 in 1933 to 12,062 in 1938. In a previous report I pointed out that the time taken in collecting refuse from the newer types of houses is much longer than is the case with the older types of terraced houses and that the replacement of old dwellings by new is bound to swell the cost of refuse collection. The fact that over a period of years the average cost per house has fallen is proof of the economical working of the Pagefield system and amply justifies the Committee's decision in favour of this method.

Disposal of refuse by the method of controlled tipping continues to give satisfaction, the cost averaging 1/5 per ton during the last financial year. The advantages of this system are its simplicity, its freedom from nuisance, its capacity to transform ugly landscapes into parks and playing-fields and its cheapness.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
P. E. BERRY,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE XXXIV
PAGEFIELD SYSTEM—CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Item	Particulars relating to Purchase				Rate of Depreciation per annum	Depreciation charged year ending 31/3/39	Value in Books 31/3/39
	Date	Age	Weight	Description			
Horses : "Captain" ...	9/10/35	5 years	c. 16 q. 3	Bay Gelding	£ 74 11 0	12½% on original cost	£ 9 6 5
" Jess" ...	12/10/35	6 ,	14 2	Bay Mare	68 5 0	12½% on original cost	8 10 7
" Vulcan" ...	7/4/38	6 ,	17 1	Grey Gelding	72 0 0	12½% on original cost	9 3 9
Harness ...	9/10/35	—	—	—	64 5 0	20% on original cost	12 17 0
Diesel Lorry	... ...	10/10/36	—	—	1725 0 0	12½% on original cost	215 12 6
4 Containers	... ...	10/10/36	—	—	640 0 0	10% on original cost	64 0 0
1 Container	... ...	22/2/37	—	—	150 0 0	do.	15 0 0
							135 0 0

TABLE XXXV
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE—1938-39

Working Costs (including proportion of Cost of Capital Equipment)									
	Container Unit	Motor Lorry			Total			Other Costs	Grand Total Costs
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE—									
Haulage ...	... 1142	4	7		251	5	7	1393	10 2
Haulage Men ...	... 651	1	11		130	0	10	781	2 9
Binmen ...	... 1698	1	2		528	2	5	2226	3 7
Total ...	... 3491	7	8		909	8	10	4400	16 6
								284	4684
Average cost per week	67 2 10	17	9	9	84	12	8		90
Tonnage Collected ...	9236 tons				1917 tons			11153 tons	
Cost per ton ...	7/7d.				9/6d.			7/11d.	
COLLECTION OF OFFAL									
Haulage ...	... —				27	1	9	27	1 9
Haulage Men ...	... —				13	19	1	13	19 1
Men ... ...	... —				23	3	10	23	3 10
Total ... ...	... —				64	4	8	64	4 8
								9	73
Tonnage Collected ...	—				107 Tons			107 Tons	
MARKET REFUSE COLLECTION									
Haulage ...	... —				27	1	9	27	1 9
Haulage Men ...	... —				13	19	1	13	19 1
Men ... ...	... —				99	4	6	99	4 6
Total ... ...	... —				140	5	4	140	— 140
Tonnage ... ...	... —				83 Tons			83 Tons	
CONTROLLED TIPPING									
Men ... ...	... —				—	681	8	4	
Cinders, Sand, etc. ...	... —				—	103	18	7	
Total ... ...	... —				—	785	6	11	14 799
Tonnage disposed of								11344	
Disposal cost per ton								1/5d.	

TABLE XXXVI
CLEANSING SERVICE
House and Trade Refuse.
Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

Item	Particulars	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded	
		Includ.	Exclud.	Includ.	Exclud.	Includ.	Exclud.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
REVENUE ACCOUNT							
1 A	Gross Expenditure	£ 5138	£ 4617	£ 1668	£ 1106	£ 6806	£ 5723
2 B	Gross Income	... 362	362	71	60	433	422
3 C	Net Cost	... ... 4776	4255	1597	1046	6373	5301
UNIT COSTS							
4 D	Gross expenditure per ton	9s. 8·1d.	8s. 8·3d.	3s. 1·7d.	2s. 1d.	12s. 9·7d.	10s. 9·2d.
5 E	Gross income, per ton	... 8·2d.	8·2d.	1·6d.	1·4d.	9·8d.	9·5d.
6 F	Net Cost, per ton	... 8s. 11·9d.	8s. 0·1d.	3s. 0·1d.	1s. 11·6d.	11s. 11·9d.	9s. 11·7d
7 G	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 120·33	£ 107·21	£ 40·24	£ 26·35	£ 160·57	£ 133·56
8 H	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£ 406·85	£ 362·47	£ 136·04	£ 89·1	£ 542·89	£ 451·57
9.	Total refuse collected (Estimated)	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10,626·15	tons
10.	Population : Midsunimer, 1937	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39,690	persons
11.	Area	... ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,363	acres
12.	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·67	cwts
13.	Number of Houses and Premises	... ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11,739	houses
14.	Method of Collection : 1 Mechanical Vehicle, ...	22·4%					
		* 3 Containers (horse-drawn)	77·6%				
15.	Method of Disposal : 100% Controlled Tipping.						
16.	Average Length of Haul to point of Disposal (miles)	2·8					
17.	No. of Employees (Other than clerical)						
				Collection	Disposal		
	Foreman	... ... ...	... ...	1	—		
	Others	... ... ...	... ...	22	5		

* An additional Container was brought into use in December, 1937, for two days per week.

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